



BOROUGH OF MORPETH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1940.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1940.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Morpeth.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1940, bearing upon the state of health and sanitary conditions of the Borough.

As stated in the report for the previous twelve months, the record continues to be as succinct as possible, in conformity with the specific intentions of the Ministry of Health, and is throughout self explanatory.

The following changes in staff took place, and it should be placed on record that the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Miss Catherine B. McGregor, M.B., D.P.H. commenced duty towards the end of May, 1940, and that a Supervisory Officer, expressly appointed by the Joint Committee for the Medical Officer of Health in concert with the scheme making authority (Northumberland County Council) was attached to the Department of the Medical Officer of Health with the avowed intention of easing the burden occasioned by the administration of the Casualty Services for the five districts, and which, up to that time, had been solely shouldered by the Medical Officer of Health himself.

With these necessary additions to staff, it was at once apparent that new accommodation became an urgent requirement, and so it came about that the premises at 146, Station Road, Ashington, were acquired on lease as the offices of the Medical Officer of Health for the five constituent Authorities, and it is from this control centre that the direction of the five distinct Sanitary Departments of the constituent districts is accomplished.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES ANGUS,

Medical Officer of Health,
Borough of Morpeth.

March 1942.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

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FOR 1940.

Officers of the Public Health Department
of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health,	}	James Angus, M.B., CH.B., B.H.Y., D.P.H.
Medical Officer Infectious Diseases Hospital		
Assistant Medical Officer of Health		Catherine B. McGregor, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. Appointed April, 1940.
Chief Sanitary Inspector		F.K. Perkins, M.I.M. & C.E., M.R.S.I.
Assistant Sanitary } Inspector	Meat }	J. C. Tweedy, M.S.I.A.
Offices of the Medical Officer of Health		146, Station Road, Ashington.
Telephone		Ashington 287.
Offices of the Sanitary Inspector		36, Bridge Street, Morpeth.
Telephone		Morpeth 36.
Hospital for Infectious Diseases.		The Common, Morpeth.
Telephone		Morpeth 433.

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1940.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres - 2,213.

Registrar General's estimate of

Resident population mid 1940 9,763

Areal comparability factor is 0.92

Rateable value - £52,968.

Sum represented by a penny rate - £200

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) - 2,466.

Vital Statistics.

Births:-

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	134	83	51
Illegitimate	9	5	4

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 14.65

<u>Still Births.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	6	5	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 46.61

Deaths:-

<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
120	66	54

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population - 12.29

Death Rate multiplied by areal comparability factor - 11.31

Death from puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short list):-

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.</u>
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	"	-
No. 30 Other Puerperal causes.	1	6.58
Total	1	6.58

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births	60.21.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	58.82
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	111.0

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	13
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages}	-
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

The Registrar General supplies the following table :-

CAUSES OF DEATH 1940.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever.	1	-
3. Scarlet Fever	1	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of resp: system	2	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1
8. Syphilitic diseases	3	-
9. Influenza	2	-
10. Measles	-	-
11. Acute polio-myel: & polio-enceph:	-	-
12. Acute inf: enceph:	-	-
13. Cancer of B:cav: & Oesoph; (M) uterus (F)	-	2
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum	1	-
15. Cancer of breast	-	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	5	4
17. Diabetes	-	-
18. Intra-cran: vasc: lesions	6	9
19. Heart diseases.	21	13
20. Other diseases of circ: system	1	2
21. Bronchitis	-	1
22. Pneumonia	3	1
23. Other resp: diseases	1	-
24. Ulcer: of stomach or duodenum	1	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.	1	-
26. Appendicitis	1	-
27. Other digve: diseases	1	1
28. Nephritis	3	4
29. Puer: and post- abort: sepsis	-	-
30. Other maternal causes	-	1
31. Prem: birth	-	1
32. Con: mal: birth inj: infant: dis:	5	1
33. Suicide	-	-
34. Road traffic acc:	1	-
35. Other violent causes	-	-
36. All other causes	6	11
All causes ...	66	54

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	6	2
Illegitimate	1	-
Totals	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1940

Causes of death.	Total									Total under 1 yr.
	Und 1 wk	1-2 wks	2-3 wks	3-4 wks	under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	
Marasmus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Injury at birth	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Convulsions	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
 Totals	 3	 -	 1	 -	 4	 2	 1	 2	 -	 9

There were no deaths registered as being attributed to the following causes:- Measles; Diphtheria; Whooping Cough; Meningitis Tubercular; Erysipelas; Syphilis; Meningitis Non-Tubercular; Bronchitis; Congenital malformations; Atalectasis.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Laboratory belonging to the Northumberland County Council. The extent to which these facilities were taken advantage of by the Medical Officer of Health and the local medical practitioners is shown in the table subjoined.

Specimens sent in by.	Specimen.	Neg.	Pos.
C.C.T.O.	Sputa, tubercle	5	-
Medical Practitioners.	do.	35	2
M.O.H.	Swabs for C. diphtheriae	1	-
Medical Practitioners.	do	18	2

M.O.H.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococcus			
Medical Practitioners.	do	4	5	
M.O.H.	Blood for Enteric Fever.	-	-	
Medical Practitioners.	do	2	-	
M.O.H.	Faeces for Enteric Fever.			
Medical Practitioners.	do	4	-	
M.O.H.	Urine for Enteric Fever.	3	-	
Medical Practitioners.	do	1	-	

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The ambulance is a Bedford vehicle of recent acquisition and is the property of the Corporation of Morpeth.

No. of cases carried during the year 231
Mileage done during the year 6,031

NURSING IN THE HOME.

District nurses - 2 (one S.R.N., S.C.M., one S.C.M.)

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

The Northumberland County Council is the Welfare Authority for the Borough and sessions are held as follows:-

Infant Welfare Centre - Parish Hall, every Monday 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Antenatal Clinic - Town Hall, alternate Thursdays, 10.30 a.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic is also held from time to time.

HOSPITALS, Public and Voluntary.

(1) The Cottage Hospital (voluntary and E.M.S. Hospital) incorporating the Margaret and John Oliver Memorial.

Staff: 1 Matron, 1 sister, 2 assistant nurses, 3 probationer nurses.

Accommodation for 28, includes 5 beds for non-civilian cases, disposed as follows - 1 ward for 10 males, 1 ward for 6 females, the remainder accommodated in 5 other rooms.

(2) Public Assistance Institution of the Northumberland County Council, Newgate Street.

(3) St. George's Hospital, Morpeth.

(4) Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Borough of Morpeth - 14 beds.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER.

The Corporation possesses its own water undertaking which supplies the major quantity of water to the Borough. A supplementary supply is, however, obtained from the Tynemouth Corporation.

The average daily quantity of water consumed from the Borough undertaking was approximately 234,326 gallons.

The average daily quantity from the Tynemouth Corporation was approximately 69,840 gallons.

Total average daily consumption 304,166 gallons.

This latter quantity was sufficient.

The total rainfall was 21.62 inches.

A number of samples of water was taken from taps in houses in different parts of the town and from the sources of supply and sent for bacteriological examination.

The results of these bacterioscopic reports were acted upon with due diligence and as a result of a survey of the undertaking, a large deposit of earth and sand covering the underground reservoir at Tranwell was removed, thereby removing a harbourage for rabbits and eliminating any possibility of contamination of the supply by their presence.

To prevent any contamination due to the presence of seagulls and water fowl, wires were fixed at thirty feet intervals across the filter beds and the impounded reservoirs at Tranwell.

The propriety of safeguarding the water supply by chlorination was put forward by the Medical Officer of Health as an independent recommendation in late 1939.

Circular 2086A of the Ministry of Health, dated 2nd August 1940, urged that all water supplies should be subjected to efficient chlorination.

Accordingly surveys and plans were prepared for the installation of a chlorination apparatus and estimates were obtained. The tender received from the Paterson Engineering Co. Ltd. was accepted and the work was put in hand.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no additions to the existing drainage or sewerage systems within the Borough during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action was found to be necessary.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There were seven new additional water closets added to the system during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is operated by direct labour. Refuse collection is carried out daily and deposited at convenient tips outwith the Borough. A modified form of control is exercised over these tips at all times.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

1.	Defective and Insufficient Ash Accommodation	...	36
2.	Defective Water Closets	...	19
3.	New Drains inspected	...	17
4.	Obstructed Drains	...	99
5.	Disinfected Rooms	...	19
6.	Patients removed to Hospital	...	8
7.	Accumulation of Manure	...	3
8.	Dangerous Chimney and Gables	...	4

CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the Borough.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

None exist within the district.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1) Number of Council houses found to be infected during the year was nine.

Number of private houses found to be infested during the year was Nil.

(2) The method employed for disinfecting houses is by means of Zaldecide as a spray.

(3) The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses is by (2) above.

(4) Disinfestation has been carried out by or under the supervision of the Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools for elementary school children and two schools for secondary education, all having a water supply from the Corporation mains and modern sanitary conveniences.

SECTION D.

Housing.

The following is a tabular statement for the year 1940.

Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	With State Assistance	Unaided.	Total.
By Local Authority	-	-	-
By other Bodies or persons	-	-	-

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	161
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose . . .	161
2. (a)	Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .	Nil
3.	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	161

Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers	161
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Action under Statutory Powers - Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are eight cowkeepers and ten milk purveyors in the Borough. These have been regularly visited and the premises inspected.

Thirty-two samples of milk were taken and sent to the County Laboratory for report.

On testing for *Bacillus Coli* there was one sample unsatisfactory. Another sample was taken and this proved to be satisfactory. On testing for Tuberculosis all samples taken proved to be satisfactory and free from contamination by the tubercle bacillus.

Notices for lime-washing were sent out and these were complied with.

Dairies & Cowsheds.

Cowkeepers	8	Inspections made	236
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Dairies and Milk Purveyors	10	Notices served	36
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Meat and Other Foods.

On 15th January, 1940, the Ministry of Food took over the Slaughter Houses at Morpeth, wherein was carried out the slaughtering of cattle for the Borough of Morpeth, the Urban District of Bedlingtonshire and the Rural District of Morpeth after that date.

The slaughtering of the cattle was carried out by a controller appointed by the Ministry under the supervision of a slaughter house manager, also appointed by the Ministry of Food.

The cattle intended for slaughtering was graded in the first place at the Cattle Market, Morpeth, and was subsequently sent to the abattoirs to be killed and thereafter distributed to the above mentioned districts. After representations by the butchers of Bedlingtonshire and with the consent of the Ministry of Food (granted on the 31st May 1940) a separate central slaughtering centre was set up in Bedlington. The slaughtering of animals for Bedlingtonshire at Morpeth was thereafter discontinued.

The total number of animals slaughtered for human consumption was as follows:-

Bovine	1,463
Sheep and Lambs	...	7,618	
Pigs	1,115	
Calves	148	
		Total	10,344

The whole of these carcases were inspected and the following surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Bovine	43
Sheep and Lambs ...	71
Pigs	12
Calves	19
Total	<u>145</u>

These were handed to the Ministry of Food for appropriate disposal
The weight of these carcases was 10 tons, 5 cts, 2 qr., 3 lbs.

In addition the following were also surrendered, viz:-

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Ox Livers due to Parasitic diseases, etc.	1	13	2	2
Beef	1	-	1	6
Mutton and Lamb		10	3	14
Pork		3	-	-
Veal		2	1	13
Bovine, Sheep and Pig Offal ...		11	3	7
Bacon	1	1	-	-
Corned Beef	410	tins.		
Condensed Milk ...	248	tins.		

In addition to the foregoing there were two Bovine slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938. Both these animals were found unfit for human consumption and were condemned.

The number of visits to the Slaughter Houses was 520.

Below is found in table form certain information relating to the Ante and Post Mortem Inspections of animals.

	Cattle excluding cows. cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
NUMBER KILLED	1,369	94	148	7,618	1,115
Number inspected	1,369	94	148	7,618	1,115
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcases condemned:-	15	-	13	71	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:-	228	-	-	17	23
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	17.75	-	8.7	1.15	2.33

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcase condemned:-	28	16	6	-	9
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	2.04	17.02	4.05	-	.8

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

The cases of infectious disease can be treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital (14 beds) situated on the Common. Sometimes it has been found advantageous, however, to send persons suffering from severe attacks of infection to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Walkergate.

During the year the following cases from districts other than Morpeth were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Scabies - one case in an evacuee.

Measles - one case in the nursing personnel of an evacuated children's Hospital.

Diphtheria - Six cases were dealt with over a period of four weeks, their admission to the Morpeth Hospital being a consequence of the accommodation of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Ashington and Bedlingtonshire being fully taxed by the sufferers of paratyphoid B. fever from the Newbiggin epidemic of 1940.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS.

Disease.	Und											65 & over	Total.
	1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-		
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	10
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	4	1	12
Measles	3	14	17	21	25	93	9	3	1	1	-	-	187
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

Scarlet Fever: Scarlet Fever showed a decrease of 25 as compared with the previous year.

Pneumonia: The number of notifications did not vary.

Erysipelas: The above remarks apply to this streptococcal infection.

Diphtheria: Only one case of diphtheria was notified during the year. It was proven bacteriologically to be true diphtheria.

Cerebro Spinal Fever (spotted fever): Two sporadic cases of cerebro spinal fever occurred in the district and these were treated at the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Walkergate.

There were no notifications of the enterics or Puerperal Pyrexia.

Measles: Amongst the civilian population there were 187 cases of measles notified, the large majority of cases occurring in pre-school children and children in the primary classes of infant departments. This epidemic was part and parcel of a national pandemic.

Scabies or itch is strictly an infestation of the skin by the itch mite. Another variety or member of the family of itch mites (Sarcoptidae) is responsible for mange in domestic and wild animals of various kinds.

The disorder amongst humans is one of great antiquity and has been well known in the past and has swept over large armies and populations in epidemic form. It was formerly supposed to be caused by "bad blood" or other constitutional disturbances, which give rise to spots and pimples, and even at the present day the uninformed ascribe it to poorness of diet and it has frequently masqueraded under such euphemistic appellations as "dermatitis" and "impetigo".

The infestation is, of course, a very persistent one and it is doubtful if it ever spontaneously dies out and it is certain vigorous and intensive treatment with the appropriate ablutions and remedies along with strict regard to sterilization of articles of toilet and clothing can only achieve freedom from this malady.

Its inroads into a household are insidious and the condition may be well advanced before its real recognition is made out.

With the occurrence of the "septic complications" much time may be lost to industry as well as much absenteeism from schools, for scholars are excluded when found to be suffering from this verminous infestation. Such excluded scholars undergoing home treatment very often play about the "doors" and so it comes about that those in exclusion infect their pre-school brothers and sisters as well as the pre-school children in other families.

Home treatment is not altogether successful, except in the very early case, and in my opinion concurrent disinfection of the bedding etc. by the Public Health Authorities is a most essential accessory to the success of the treatment of scabies where facilities, such as set-pot boilers or the like, for the sterilization of clothes and bed linen do not exist.

It is recognised, I think, by Medical Officers of Health, that some form of notification is necessary to bring about contact with the affected households with the Public Health Departments.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths.			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
25-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
55-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 Totals	5	5	1	4	2	1	-	1

There were no non-notified deaths from Tuberculosis.
Total deaths from Tuberculosis - 4.

Of the 15 new cases of Tuberculosis reported, four were notified from public institutions, the disease occurring in persons whose ordinary place of residence was outwith the Borough.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1940 became operative in September 1940, imposing an obligation on Medical Officers of Health to furnish to the local offices of the Ministry of Labour particulars of male persons of ages specified from time to time who are registered as having suffered or are suffering from Tuberculosis. The reasons for these are easily made out and enable the responsible authority to be made aware of disabilities past or present at the moment of registration of any male under the Military Service Acts.

CANCER MORTALITY.

	Males						Females							
	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total.	20	30	40	45	55	65	Total
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Colon	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rectum	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gall bladder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stomach	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	-	2	-	4	7	-	-	-	3	1	3	7

Birth-rates, Civilian Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case rates for certain Infectious diseases in the Year 1940. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-				
Live Births	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7
Still "	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44
<u>Deaths:-</u>				
All causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-				
Death under 1 yr. of age	55	61	54	50
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8
		14.		

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-

Notifications:-

Enteric	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.28
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82
Whooping Cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35
Smallpox	0.00	-	-	-
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-

Maternal

Mortality:- (Excluding Abortion)

Puerperal

 Infection
(No. 147)

Others

Total

Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever}

" Pyrexia }

0.52 }
1.64 } Not available
2.16)

11.96 13.90

9.73

3.34
13.30
including
Puerperal
Fever.

